

WORKSAPP

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Abstract - *In today's world, it's becoming difficult to find workers who do small household works such as plumbing, electrician, house renovation, etc. Not only it's become difficult to find workers for household work but in construction sites also, it's becoming difficult to hire workers as there they hire workers in bulk. Even if they somehow find workers there is no surety of efficient work that is been provided by them. There are a lot of questions arising on the recruiter's side such as, is the worker genuine? Is the worker charging a lot more money than others? Are there any workers who can come to a place to do work? Etc. And also on the worker's side, there are so many questions as well. So to overcome all this question and problems we have come up with the idea where we provide a common platform to the workers and recruiters, where the worker can upload his/her skills on the platform and their availability on the given platform so that the recruiter can view their profile and hire according to the requirement, the workers can also update delete and edit their profile to make their profile more genuine and strong, they also can show their availability on the profile so that the recruiter can know their availability. This platform help solves many problems as it helps provide jobs to the workers who are looking for jobs, and the recruiters who need not have to travel places or contact some mediator to find skilled workers. This platform can be used from anywhere and anytime according to our convenience, it is easy to understand to workers who have basic knowledge of technology. (Size 10 & Italic , cambria font)*

Key Words: Daily Wages, Android App, Workers Platform, Recruiters, Skilled Workers.

1 INTRODUCTION

In today's scenario, one is dependent on the internet. In this project, the worker's empowerment is an important motive. Many times we hear in newspapers, news media, and various other media that workers are not getting their committed daily wages from their contractors or owners. Another major problem which we are aware of is people who need workers for some small kind of work like plumbing, house painter, sewage cleaner, cleaning services, etc. are unable to find jobs. People like daily wage workers were facing huge problems finding work for their livelihood. After a lot of studying and researching done by considering this type of market segment, we came up with some unique solution which is building universal platforms for workers, contractors, and small-scale consumers. It is becoming difficult to find jobs for the daily wage workers, and it is difficult for the customers to find skilled daily wage

workers. So currently we are planning to build a simple android based platform to connect workers, contractors as well as small scale consumers. Skilled worker's project will help all types of workers find jobs easily and there will be no need for them to go and search for work. The customer will be able to find any type of worker to work for them, in this way, the work of the customer is done quickly, and the worker gets paid for his job.

2 LITERATURE SURVEY

As per previous history & research daily minimum wages are set through a bargaining process involving employers and unions. Union ratio among salaried workers has fallen drastically since 1993 by 18.7% to 29.8%. Employers set all workers' rates according to their connivance. Millions of daily wage workers around the world are not protected under general worker's laws and are extremely vulnerable to exploitation is done to workers. As a result, workers have no options other than quiet. And Daily wage workers commit suicide under pressure. When a machine comes in, the first to lose jobs are workers as they are considered least skilled.

In India, the traditional process from where workers get hires is by standing on the roadside and when some contractor or dealers comes negotiation takes place between workers and contractors. This traditional process has disadvantages from worker's side because workers are afraid of not getting work daily and if workers don't get work daily as result workers can't feed their own family because workers are habituated on daily wages which workers earn on daily basis.

Especially in India workers market is highly characterized by gender-based difference. That means inequality between male and female workers is increasing rapidly. On studying reports & articles. We have found out that women workers earn 35% less than a man. India was the first country to introduce and adopt a minimum wage act in 1948 for workers. The average daily wage rates in India were about 100 to 200 per day this rate was also too limited workers which was mostly in the urban sector. These daily wage rates are less compared to today's market rate. The traditional thinking on daily wages in developing countries has been guided by a dual-channel model. The studies have found that minimum wage increase resulted in wage gains in the informal sector, most probably because of what is known as the -lighthouse effect. To study the lighthouse effect we have use data of Brazil, associated with endogenous sorting of workers by skills in the urban and rural sectors. According to Brazilian law, all workers have a signed work card; workers without the card are considered as rural workers.

3. MINIMUM WAGES

The old process of thinking on minimum wages in these countries has been guided by a dualist model, with a formal sector and an informal sector, beyond the reach of a minimum wage. Workers have quick options to migrate to their informal sector, this somewhat complicated the competitive market theory on minimum wages, as it was applied in developing countries. Estimates of formal sector employment impacts are sometimes insignificant or positive, either because of monopolistic employer behavior or limited compliance. and several studies have found that minimum wage increases resulted in wage gains in the informal sector, most probably because of what is known as the –lighthouse effect. Moreover, analysts continue to focus on employment and wage effects, with little research on other impacts that should be of interest to policymakers.

4. IMPACTS ON PRODUCTIVITY

The structured analysis to measure the productivity effect was carried out by Bassanini and Venn (2007), using cross-country aggregate data for 18 OECD member countries from 1979-2003. The approximate calculation that a 15 % increase in the minimum wage to median wage ratio was associated with an increase of between 1.6 and 2.0 % points, in the long run, skilled worker productivity and multifactor productivity levels. The only available body of information from the literature that is potentially relevant in assessing productivity effects relates to the impacts of minimum wages on the size structure of firms. To the extent that (lower-productivity) small firms are disproportionately affected compared to medium and large size firms like UrbanClap. Most of the firm who has entered in this field where firms provide service to small consumer (e.g. in-house painting work). In today's date, online hiring firm platforms are struggling hard to keep that service up due to their high rates of charges of service. Finally, it should be noted that any possible productivity effects need to be considered in conjunction with any output effects due to changes in skilled worker's employment levels to evaluate the overall impact of minimum wages on economic production in the market.

5. PROPOSED SYSTEM

5.1 Hardware Requirement

- Laptop/PC having 64-bit OS distribution capable of running 32-bit applications.
- 8 GB RAM minimum, 16 GB RAM recommended; plus 1 GB for the Android Emulator.

- 25 GB of available disk space minimum, 30 GB Recommended (2.5 GB for Android SDK & emulator system image)
- Android device for testing application.

5.2 Software Requirement

- Android Studio IDE
- JDK 8+
- Android SDK
- Git for version control

Block Diagram

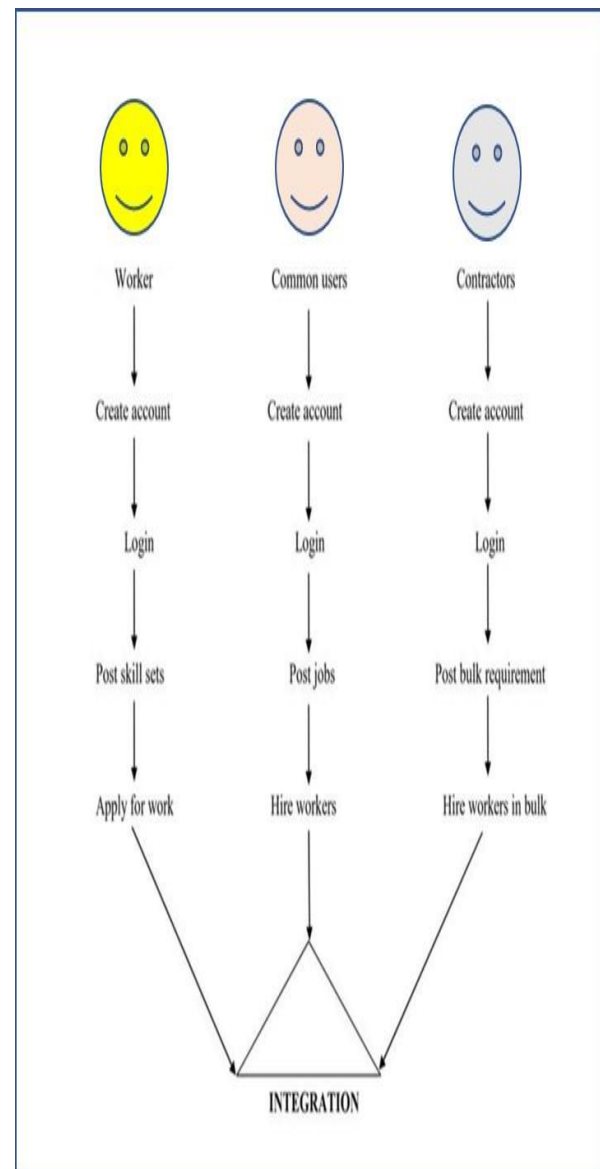


Fig 5.3: System Overview

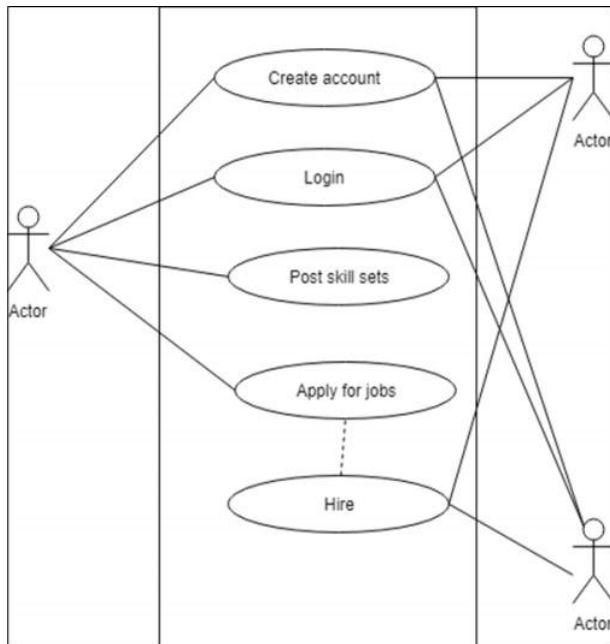
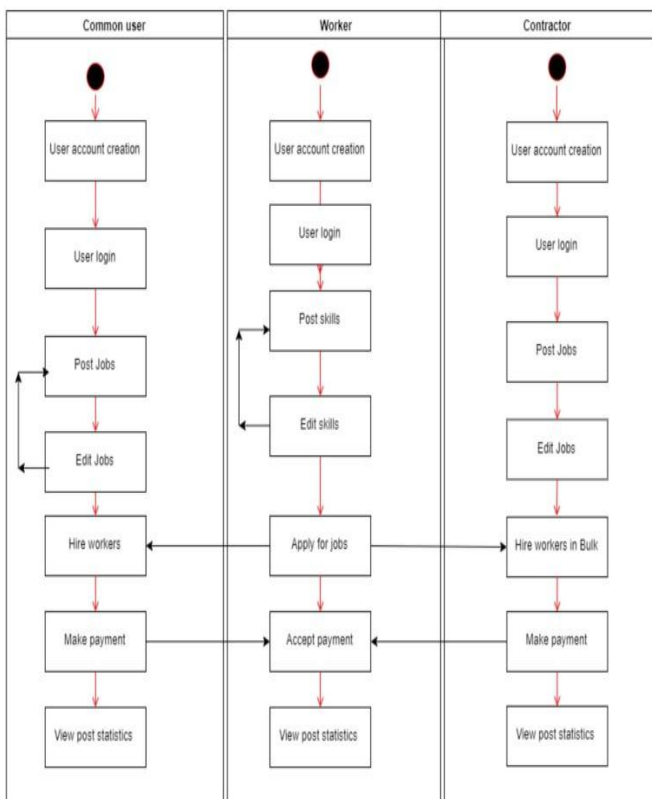


Fig 5.4: Use Case Block Diagram.

Activity Block Diagram



6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The working of our project can be explained in the following manner:

- Step 1: Common user account creation.
- Step 2: Worker’s account creation.
- Step 3: Contractor’s account creation.
- Step 4: Login of Common user and posting jobs.
- Step 5: Login of Worker and posting skill sets.
- Step 6: Workers applying for jobs.
- Step 7: Common users accepting the application of workers & deleting jobs posts.
- Step 8: Payment is given to workers by a common user.
- Step 9: Contractor login and hiring workers in bulk.
- Step 10: Payment is given to worker by the contractor.

7. RESULT ANALYSIS

Implemented an integrated for hiring skilled workers. Users can create user profiles using Google Authentication service and Facebook Graph API authentication service. Users don’t need to create and remember usernames and passwords because application provides one-touch sign-up and sing in flexibility with Firebase Authentication Integrated with Google account and Facebook account. Users can post employers can post jobs. Post creators can track statistics of a post such as views on posts, Likes and comments. Workers can click on the contact number app application will open the call dialer and paste the contact number on dialer so that workers can call the employer or worker can click on the email address of employer and application will open Email app on mobile so that workers can contact the employer via email. Users can create and modify posts whenever needed.

8. CONCLUSION

This android application ‘Worksapp’ will provide features that will connect workers & recruiters. Worksapp application simplifies problem to many daily wages workers as they can be hired by recruiters through this application after a through look of the workers profile. Workers can also be able to reach the recruiters for the job and so, with the help of this application any layman workers can work without any barrier and will be able to earn their daily wages. This application is easy to use for all educated as well as uneducated background workers.

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